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instance, the two maps for the French and Indian War (pp. 118-119) would be much more effective if combined and enlarged. Most of the section topics have been happily phrased, but it is a mistake to use the "run-in", black-type heads instead of a less conspicuous "cut-in" head which would serve the same purpose without interrupting the narrative. Foot-notes have been effectively used for much that is interesting and useful. Quotations from what is commonly called "source material" are inserted to good advantage, but the child's legitimate and laudable curiosity will not be satisfied by such terms as: "wrote one of their leaders", "England's greatest general declared", etc. (pp. 43, 140, 160, 208, 285). Although in some details the arrangement may be criticised, the book strikes a fair average between topical and chronological demands and its organization of material may be commended.

J. MONTGOMERY GAMBRILL.

COMMUNICATION

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW:

Dear Sir,

The July issue of the REVIEW contains a notice of my *Studies of the Niagara Frontier*, in which the reviewer undertakes to correct my spelling of "Dallion". Permit me to state that in using that spelling I have followed the priest's own signature as found in a letter to a friend in Paris dated at "Tonachain, Huron village, this 18th July, 1627", and signed, "Joseph de la Roche Dallion".

FRANK H. SEVERANCE.